

«Утверждаю»
Первый проректор-проректор по учебной деятельности
профессор _____ А.Б. Ходжаян
« ____ » _____ 2026 г.

«Согласовано»
декан факультета иностранных студентов
доцент _____ С.В. Знаменская

Перечень практических навыков для студентов 3 курса факультета иностранных студентов по учебной дисциплине «Патологическая физиология».

1. Based on the completed electrocardiogram of a patient with sinus tachycardia, characterize which changes on the ECG indicate this type of cardiac arrhythmia and name the possible mechanisms.
2. Based on the completed electrocardiogram of a patient with sinus bradycardia, characterize which changes on the ECG indicate this type of cardiac arrhythmia and name the possible mechanisms.
3. Based on the completed electrocardiogram of a patient with atrial extrasystole, characterize which changes on the ECG indicate this type of cardiac arrhythmia and name the possible mechanisms.
4. Based on the completed electrocardiogram of a patient with ventricular extrasystole, characterize which changes on the ECG indicate this type of cardiac arrhythmia and name the possible mechanisms.
5. Based on the completed electrocardiogram of a patient with atrial fibrillation, characterize which changes on the ECG indicate this type of cardiac arrhythmia and name the possible mechanisms.
6. Based on the completed electrocardiogram of a patient with ventricular fibrillation, characterize what changes on the ECG indicate this type of cardiac arrhythmia and name the possible mechanisms.
- first- degree atrioventricular block, characterize what changes on the ECG indicate this type of cardiac arrhythmia and name the possible mechanisms.
8. Based on the completed hemogram of a patient with or without iron deficiency anemia, it is necessary to evaluate it based on the color index, the type of hematopoiesis, and bone marrow function.
9. Based on the completed hemogram of a patient with the presence or absence of B12 deficiency anemia, it is necessary to evaluate it based on the color index, the type of hematopoiesis and bone marrow function.
10. Based on the completed hemogram of a patient with or without aplastic anemia, it is necessary to evaluate it based on the color index, the type of hematopoiesis and bone marrow function.
11. Based on the completed hemogram of a patient with or without hemolytic anemia, it is necessary to evaluate it based on the color index, the type of hematopoiesis, and bone marrow function.
12. Based on the patient's completed hemogram with or without leukocytosis, it is necessary to evaluate the leukocyte formula with a hyporegenerative "nuclear" shift to the left (grade 1 shift), and name two or three diseases in which a similar blood test may occur.
13. Based on the patient's completed hemogram with or without leukocytosis, it is necessary to evaluate the leukocyte formula with a regenerative "nuclear" shift to the left (grade 2 shift), and name two or three diseases in which a similar blood test may occur.
14. Based on the patient's completed hemogram with or without leukocytosis, it is necessary to evaluate the leukocyte formula with a hyperregenerative "nuclear" shift to the left (grade 3 shift), and name two or three diseases in which a similar blood test may occur.
12. Based on the patient's completed hemogram with or without leukopenia, it is necessary to evaluate the leukocyte formula with a degenerative "nuclear" shift to the left, and name two or three diseases in which a similar blood test may occur.
12. Based on the patient's completed hemogram with or without leukopenia, it is necessary to evaluate the leukocyte formula with a "nuclear" shift to the right, and name two or three diseases in which a similar blood test may occur.
13. Using a completed hemogram of a patient with or without leukemia, determine its type by the number of leukocytes per unit volume of blood, morphological features using cytochemistry (for example, acute myeloid leukemia) and the clinical course.
14. Using a completed hemogram of a patient with or without leukemia, determine its type by the number of leukocytes per unit volume of blood, morphological features using cytochemistry (for example, acute lymphoblastic leukemia) and the clinical course.
15. Using a completed hemogram of a patient with or without leukemia, determine its type by the number of leukocytes per unit volume of blood, morphological features using cytochemistry (for example, acute histiocytic leukemia) and the clinical course.

16. Based on the completed hemogram of a patient with or without leukemia, determine its type by the number of leukocytes per unit volume of blood, morphological features using cytochemistry (for example, chronic myelogenous leukemia) and the clinical course.
17. Based on the patient's completed hemogram with or without vascular-platelet hemostasis disorders, determine the causes and mechanisms of development of the presented changes.
18. Based on the completed hemogram with the presence or absence of coagulation hemostasis disorders, determine the causes and mechanisms of development of the presented changes.
19. Based on biochemical analysis of blood, urine and feces, be able to determine mechanical (obstructive , subhepatic) jaundice.
20. Based on biochemical analysis of blood, urine and feces, be able to determine liver (hepatocellular , parenchymal) jaundice.
21. Based on biochemical analysis of blood, urine and feces, be able to determine hemolytic (suprahepatic) jaundice.
22. Based on completed urine and blood tests, and some functional indicators of the body's systems, determine the presence or absence of typical renal dysfunction (for example, acute nephritic syndrome).
23. Based on completed urine and blood tests and some functional indicators of the body's systems, determine the presence or absence of typical renal dysfunction (for example, chronic nephritic syndrome, stage 1).
24. Based on completed urine and blood tests, and some functional indicators of the body's systems, determine the presence or absence of typical renal dysfunction (for example, chronic nephritic syndrome, stage 2).
25. Based on completed urine and blood tests and some functional indicators of the body's systems, determine the presence or absence of typical renal dysfunction (for example, chronic nephritic syndrome, stage 3).
26. Based on completed urine and blood tests, and some functional indicators of the body's systems, determine the presence or absence of typical renal dysfunction (for example, nephrotic syndrome).
27. Based on the analysis of gastric juice, determine typical disorders of the secretory function of the stomach (for example, hypersecretion with hyperchlorhydria), and name two or three diseases that characterize this digestive disorder.
28. Based on the analysis of gastric juice, determine typical disorders of the secretory function of the stomach (for example, hyposecretion with hypochlorhydria), and name two or three diseases that characterize this digestive disorder.
29. Based on the analysis of gastric juice, determine typical disorders of the secretory function of the stomach (for example, hyposecretion with achlorhydria), and name two or three diseases that characterize this digestive disorder.
30. Using the prepared temperature sheets, determine the type of temperature curve (for example, constant), indicating the Russian and Latin names, characterize the daily temperature fluctuations and name the diseases in which this type of fever occurs.
31. Using the prepared temperature sheets, determine the type of temperature curve (for example, laxative), indicating the Russian and Latin names, characterize the daily temperature fluctuations and name the diseases in which this type of fever occurs.
32. Using the prepared temperature sheets, determine the type of temperature curve (for example, intermittent), indicating the Russian and Latin names, characterize the daily temperature fluctuations and name the diseases with which this type of fever occurs.
33. Using the prepared temperature sheets, determine the type of temperature curve (for example, debilitating), indicating the Russian and Latin names, characterize the daily temperature fluctuations and name the diseases with which this type of fever occurs.
34. Using the prepared temperature sheets, determine the type of temperature curve (for example, distorted), indicating the Russian and Latin names, characterize the daily temperature fluctuations and name the diseases with which this type of fever occurs.
35. Using the prepared temperature sheets, determine the type of temperature curve (for example, atypical), indicating the Russian and Latin names, characterize the daily temperature fluctuations and name the diseases with which this type of fever occurs.
36. Using the prepared temperature sheets, determine the type of temperature curve (for example, recurrent), indicating the Russian and Latin names, characterize the daily temperature fluctuations and name the diseases with which this type of fever occurs.
37. Using the prepared temperature sheets, determine the type of temperature curve (for example, wave-like), indicating the Russian and Latin names, characterize the daily temperature fluctuations and name the diseases with which this type of fever occurs.
38. Be able to determine the type of hypoxia (for example, hemic) based on the indicators of the oxygen -transport function of the blood.
39. Be able to determine the type of hypoxia (for example, tissue) based on the indicators of the oxygen -transport function of the blood.

40. Be able to determine the type of hypoxia (for example, circulatory) based on the indicators of the oxygen -transport function of the blood.
41. Be able to determine the type of hypoxia (for example, exogenous hypoxic) based on the indicators of the oxygen transport function of the blood.
42. Be able to identify the type of periodic breathing shown on a spirogram (for example, Biot). Explain the causes and mechanism of development.
43. Be able to identify the type of periodic breathing shown on a spirogram (e.g., Cheyne-Stokes). Explain the causes and mechanism of development.
44. Be able to identify the type of periodic breathing shown on a spirogram (e.g., Kussmaul). Explain the causes and mechanism of development.
45. Be able to identify the type of periodic breathing shown on a spirogram (e.g., apneustic). Explain the causes and mechanism of development.
46. Be able to identify the type of periodic breathing depicted on a spirogram (e.g., Gasping). Explain the causes and mechanism of development.

Протокол заседания кафедры от «30» марта 2026 года №16

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